



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

place, if there was a skillful physician, certainly that the evil would be stifled on the spot, or at least checked in its outbreak. At the last meeting of the international sanitary council there was a rife discussion on this subject, but without any effect. At Medina 74 more cholera deaths have occurred, and certainly there are many others which we do not know.

All the danger now is when the pilgrims come back to their homes at the end of the Bairam, which will be in a few days. The sanitary board has decided the necessary steps in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic. I have the honor to forward a copy of said decisions as well as a copy of the last telegrams which we have received from the spot of the epidemic.

From the other provinces of the Turkish Empire the sanitary news is good.

Respectfully,

S. C. ZAVITZIANO.

United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Three weeks ended February 28, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 48. No contagious diseases.

CANADA—*Province of Ontario*.—Reports to the provincial board of health, for the month of January, 1902, from 751 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 1,972,102, show a total of 2,023 deaths, including diphtheria, 48; enteric fever, 31; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 28; whooping cough, 7, and 169 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. Two deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governor's Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1902. Estimated population, 1,375. One death. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 12, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 1,014, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 16; measles, 25; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 3 from smallpox.

Rouen.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 253, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; smallpox, 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended February 28, 1902. Estimated population, 146,559. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from measles and 15 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 409,060. Total number of deaths, 502, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 9, and 85 from tuberculosis.

Hanover.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 241,423. Total number of deaths, 301, including 21 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 8, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 8, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 188, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

London.—Two thousand one hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 65; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 25; whooping cough, 44; enteric fever, 7; smallpox, 80, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 24.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,835 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 9 from smallpox, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 8, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo and Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 47.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 222 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 8, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 25.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 29.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 820, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 7; smallpox, 2, and 20 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended February 20, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended March 1, 1902. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 4, and 1 from enteric fever.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Year ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 906. Total number of deaths, 9, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1902. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Week ended February 22, 1902. Estimated population, 11,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including 2 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Two weeks ended March 15, 1902. Estimated

population, 672,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Eight deaths from enteric fever and 5 from smallpox reported.

Cadiz.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 70,177. Total number of deaths, 274, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 15, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended February 28, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Seven deaths from smallpox reported.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Year ended December 31, 1901. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 359, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 15, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 34. No contagious diseases.